

length, but considerably broader (fig. 7), with the penultimate joint slightly more than four times longer than broad; the external branch of the uropods only three and a half times longer than broad.

S. inermis is not a young specimen of *S. robustus*: in specimens of *Sergestes* which have acquired black eyes the length of the eyes in proportion to the length of their stalks is not altered during growth, and the proportion between length and breadth of the external branch of the uropods remains constant. Furthermore, I have examined specimens of a full-grown *Mastigopus* which I refer to *S. robustus*, and these specimens agree rather well with the adult *S. robustus* and differ from *S. inermis* in some of the features just mentioned—for instance, in the breadth of the fifth pair of thoracic legs and of the external branch of the uropods.

LXVIII.—*On some Batrachians and Reptiles from Venezuela.*
By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

A SMALL collection made by Sr. S. Briceño at Merida, Venezuela, at an altitude of 1600 metres, which it is hoped will be acquired for the British Museum, is interesting as extending the known distribution of several Batrachians and Reptiles and as containing types of four undescribed species.

BATRACHIANS.

1. *Hyla crepitans*, Wied.
2. *Leptodactylus caliginosus*, Gir.
3. *Hylodes Bricensi*, sp. n.

Tongue oval, entire. Vomerine teeth in two small, rounded or oblique groups behind the level of the choanæ. Snout rounded, as long as the diameter of the orbit; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region concave; nostril nearer the tip of the snout than the eye; interorbital region as broad as or slightly broader than the upper eyelid; fronto-parietals a little concave, with prominent edges as in *H. Buckleyi*, Blgr.; tympanum distinct, about half the diameter of the eye. Fingers moderate, first shorter than second; toes quite free; disks small, smaller than the tympanum; subarticular tubercles very feebly prominent; a rather large oval inner, and a small round outer metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal

articulation reaches the tympanum or the eye. Skin smooth above, granular on the belly and under the thighs; a rather broad, feebly prominent glandular fold on each side of the anterior part of the back. Reddish or purplish brown above, spotted or freckled with dark brown; a dark canthal and temporal streak; a dark cross-bar between the eyes; a dark X-shaped marking or chevron-shaped bars may be present on the back; limbs with dark cross-bars; whitish beneath, more or less spotted or closely vermiculate with dark brown.

From snout to vent 43 millim.

Several specimens, females and young.

4. *Phyllobates alboguttatus*, sp. n.

Snout rounded, hardly as long as the eye; canthus rostralis obtuse; loreal region feebly oblique, concave; nostril equally distant from the eye and the end of the snout; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum rather indistinct, about half the diameter of the eye. Fingers rather short, flattened, first not extending as far as second; toes with a rudiment of web at the base; disks of fingers and toes small; a very small, feebly prominent, inner metatarsal tubercle. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior border of the eye. Skin smooth. Black above, with small round white spots, disposed in a regular longitudinal series on each side of the back; throat, breast, and anterior part of belly dark brown with round white spots; posterior part of belly and lower surface of limbs white.

From snout to vent 25 millim.

A single specimen.

5. *Phyllobates trinitatis*, Garm.

REPTILES.

1. *Gonatodes albogularis*, var. *fuscus*, Hallow.

2. *Anolis jacare*, sp. n.

Head twice as long as broad, once and a half as long as the tibia; snout obtusely acuminate, with strong canthus; forehead slightly concave; frontal ridges short and feeble; upper head-scales smooth or slightly rugose, not keeled; scales of the supraorbital semicircles large, separated by one or two series of scales; a few enlarged, feebly keeled supraocular scales; occipital as large as or a little larger than the ear-opening, separated from the supraorbitals by one or two series of scales; canthal scales four; loreal rows four or

five; seven or eight upper labials to below the centre of the eye; ear-opening moderately large, oval. Gular appendage large in the male, small in the female; gular scales smooth. Body compressed; a small nuchal fold in the male. Scales small, granular, feebly keeled, a little larger on the back than on the sides; ventral scales rather large, squarish, juxtaposed, smooth. The adpressed hind limb reaches the neck in females, between the ear and the eye in males; digital expansions well developed; 20 to 22 lamellæ under phalanges II. and III. of the fourth toe. Tail feebly compressed, not crested. Male with enlarged postanal scales. Male greyish above, speckled and reticulate with dark green on the head, body, and limbs; a white streak along the upper lip, continued to the ear; tail with dark annuli; lower parts white, gular appendage bright yellow. Female greyish above, without spots, with a broad coppery vertebral band edged with dark grey; limbs with dark cross-bars.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length	233	218
Head	23	20
Width of head	11	10
Body	50	50
Fore limb	30	25
Hind limb	50	42
Tail	160	148

Several specimens.

3. *Polychrus marmoratus*, L.

4. *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus*, Daul.

5. *Mabuia agilis*, Raddi.

6. *Helminthophis Petersii*, Blgr.

A single specimen, measuring 265 millim., diameter of body 4, length of tail 5. Black; snout white.

7. *Glauconia macrolepis*, Ptrs.

8. *Drymobius Boddaerti*, Sentz.

9. *Atractus erythromelas*, sp. n.

Snout obtuse. Rostral small, nearly as deep as broad, just visible from above; internasals very small; præfrontals as long as broad; frontal as broad as long or a little longer than broad, a little shorter than its distance from the end of the snout, much shorter than the parietals; loreal twice to twice and a half as long as deep; two postoculars; temporals

1 + 2; seven upper labials, third and fourth entering the eye; three (rarely four) lower labials in contact with the single pair of chin-shields, which are moderately large and separated from the symphysial. Scales in 17 rows. Ventrals 159 to 168 in males, 171 to 186 in females; anal entire; subcaudals 28 to 31 in males, 23 to 25 in females. Coloration very variable. Red above, with black spots disposed quincuncially, or black with red cross-bars continuous across the back or interrupted and alternating; head reddish brown above with black spots; a black streak on each side of the head, passing through the eye; body red beneath, largely and irregularly spotted with black, or with a narrow or broad black median band, or with a median series of small black spots; lower surface of tail uniform red or with a few black spots.

Total length 430 millim.; tail 40.

Several specimens.

Closely related to *A. crassicaudatus*, D. & B. Distinguished principally by the greater number of ventral shields.

10. *Petalognathus nebulata*, Linn.

LXIX.—On Three new Forms of *Peromyscus* obtained by Dr. Hans Gadow, F.R.S., and Mrs. Gadow in Mexico.
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

DURING their trip last year to Mexico, Dr. and Mrs. Gadow were good enough to collect a number of mammals for the British Museum, and among these there occur examples of three *Peromysci* which I cannot identify with any known forms and now describe.

It may also be noted that among the other animals they obtained were four examples, from San Mateo del Mar, Tehuantepec, of a hare precisely agreeing with Wagner's *Lepus callotis*, var. *flavicularis*, which had not hitherto had an exact locality recorded for it.

Peromyscus leucurus Gadovii, sp. n.

* *Characters.* Size rather large; ears large; tail long and much more hairy than in other Mexican species; almost comparable in this respect with *P. californicus*. Pelage

* Description arranged as in Dr. Merriam's important paper on the group, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xii, p. 115 (1898).